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The margin of the body in some specimens is said to be æneous green, none of our specimens however show this character.

Occurs in Sitkha and at Methy.

P. rudis, Lec. (*Nebria*) New Species, p. 3.—Æneous-black, shining. Frontal impressions faint and with few obsolete wrinkles. Thorax one-half broader than long, sides moderately rounded in front, feebly sinuate behind, hind angles rectangular, margin feebly reflexed, apical and median impressions faint, basal impression moderate, disc smooth with sparsely placed punctures along the basal and apical impressions. Elytra with striæ replaced by lines of moderately coarse punctures, intervals moderately convex, the third with four or five, the fifth with one impressed coarser puncture. Body beneath and legs black. Length .44 inch; 11 mm.

One specimen from Methy.

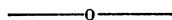
P. Ulkei, n. sp.—Brownish-æneous, shining. Head with moderately deep frontal impressions, coarsely longitudinally wrinkled, and behind the eyes strigose. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, slightly narrower at base, sides moderately rounded in front, slightly sinuate, behind basal angles, rectangular, median and apical impressions faint, the latter sparsely punctured, basal impression broad, moderately deep and punctured, angular impressions deep. Elytra oblong, sides feebly rounded and slightly broader behind the middle, striæ faint, obsoletely punctured, intervals nearly flat, the third with four, the fifth with two large but not deep punctures, margin of elytra æneous-green. Body beneath black, tibiæ brownish, femora rufous. Length .35 inch; 9 mm.

One specimen from Hudson's Bay Territory, presented by Mr. H. Ulke, to whom it is dedicated in acknowledgment of many favors.

The following is unknown.

P. californica, Motsch. Ins. Siber. p. 93.

It may possibly be the one above described, but the remarks of M. Motschulsky are so vague that I am unable to satisfy myself, especially when the remote habitat of the two species is taken into consideration.



On the species of *OODES* and allied genera of the United States.

BY GEO. H. HORN. M. D.

The description of our species of the genera allied to *Oodes* are so widely scattered as to make reference to them in many instances difficult, while the descriptions of Chaudoir are inaccessible except to those having access to the large scientific libraries, and at the suggestion of several correspondents, this and the two preceding papers have been prepared.

Four genera are recognised in the Classification of Coleoptera of North America by Dr. Leconte, two having four dilated joints to the male anterior tarsus, while two have but three.

Four joints of anterior tarsus $\frac{1}{2}$ dilated.

All the tarsi pubescent beneath.....**Lachnocrepis.**

Posterior tarsi not pubescent beneath.....**Anatrichis.**

Three joints of anterior tarsus ♂ dilated.

Posterior tarsi not pubescent beneath.

Antennæ slender, filiform.....Codes.

Antennæ stout, compressed.....Evolanes.

LACHNOCREPIS, Lec.

L. parallela, Say (*Oodes*?) Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. iv, 420. Lec. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. x, 391.

This species is elongate, parallel, and very feebly convex. The sides of the thorax are distinctly rounded in at the base, so that a distinct angle is formed between the sides of thorax and elytra. The elytra are finely seven-striate, the striæ distantly punctulate, intervals flat, and when seen under high power, finely alutaceous, the third having near the apex a single small puncture. Color entirely black, with no metallic lustre. Length .42 inch; 10.5 mm.

Occurs over a wide region; Pennsylvania, Georgia and Missouri, but is by no means abundant.

ANATRICHIS. Lec.

A. minuta, Dej. (*Oodcs*) Species v, 677; Lec. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. x, 391.

Form oval, broader behind. Thorax with distinct median and short longitudinal basal impressions. Elytra rather deeply striate, striae serrately punctured, intervals flat. The entire surface of the body is rather densely punctulate. The middle tibiae of the male have below the middle an oblique emargination. Color black, shining. Length .20—.24 inch; 5—6 mm.

Occurs in Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri.

OODDES, Bon.

Our species, although more numerous than those of all the other genera taken together, are at present but eight in number, and have been divided into three genera by Chaudoir, (Bull. Mosc. 1857, iii, pp. 20—21), which may here serve as a basis for their illustration in tabular form.

Ligula free at apex.

First joint of anterior tarsus ♂ entirely spongy beneath; elytra with seven
striæ equally distinct.....(OODES, Chaud.)

Thorax gradually broader from base to apex.....amaroides.

Thorax slightly narrowed at base..... { fluvialis.
americanus.

First joint of anterior tarsus, ♂ spongy only at apex; seventh elytral striæ either entirely obliterated or replaced by fine distant punctures.

(STENOUS, Chaud.)

Thorax gradually broader from base to apex, sides not sinuate behind.

Elytral striæ faint and with punctures in their entire length; tibiae pale testaceous *cupræus*.

Elytral striæ deeper, impunctured; legs entirely piceous *Lecontei*.

Thorax with sides distinctly sinuate behind; elytral striæ distinct, punctured only at base *elegans*.

Ligula and paraglossæ more or less connate; first joint of anterior tarsus ♂, spongy only at apex, seventh elytral striæ either obliterated or replaced by distant fine punctures (CROSSOCREPIS, Chaud.)

Striæ impunctured, seventh wanting *quatuordecimstriatus*.

Striæ punctured, seventh replaced by a row of indistinct punctures. *texasus*.

O. amaroides, Dej. Sp. v, 664.

This species is the smallest of the group to which it belongs, and recalls in its general aspect the species of *Amara* allied to *impuncticollis*. The sides of the thorax are rounded and gradually broader to the basal angle and not as in the two succeeding species narrower at base than at a short distance in front. The median and basal impressions are so faint that they may be called obsolete. The elytra have feebly rounded sides, are sub-parallel and very obtuse at apex. The striæ are moderately distinct, finely punctured their entire length, but less distinctly at apex, the seventh being fully as distinct as the two preceding striæ. The intervals are flat, that between the second and third striæ with two distinct punctures. The meso- and metasternal side, pieces are coarsely punctured, the sides of the abdomen rugous. The legs are piceous-black. Length .30—.36 inch; 7.5—9 mm.

Occurs from Pennsylvania to Texas, and westward to Kansas. Not abundant.

O. americanus, Dej. Spec. II, 377.—Black shining. Thorax gradually broader from apex to base, slightly narrower at base than immediately in front, sides rounded, disc feebly convex, and with the median impression distinct but not deep. Elytra sub-parallel, very obtuse at apex, seven-striate, striæ moderately deep, distinctly and closely punctured, intervals feebly convex and with two punctures as in the preceding species. Meso- and metasternal side pieces coarsely punctured; sides of abdomen punctured and finely wrinkled toward the hind margins of the segments. Length .50 inch; 12.5 mm.

Occurs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, but not common.

O. fluvialis, Lec. New Species, p. 13.

Allied to the preceding species, but narrower and more convex. The sides of thorax are less rounded in at base, the median line more distinct and the elytra proportionally longer. The striæ of the elytra are less deep, are very finely and distantly punctured. Intervals flat,

and with two punctures as in *amaroides*. Body beneath sculptured as in the preceding species. Length .50 inch; 12.5 mm.

Rather abundant at Rock Island, Illinois.

O. cupræus, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1843, iv, 761; (*Stenous*) Chaud. loc. cit. 1857, iii, 30; *leucodactylus*, Férte, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, 1851, 273.—Form elongate. Color æneous-bronze, disc of elytra faintly cupreous, margin green, shining. Thorax as broad at base as base of elytra, hind angles rectangular. Elytral striæ very faint, and with punctures distantly placed in their entire length, becoming less distinct toward the apex, seventh stria entirely obliterated. Intervals flat the third with two punctures behind the middle. Body beneath piceous, metasternal side pieces with very large impressed punctures. Femora piceous, tibiæ and tarsi pale yellowish. Length .40 inch; 10 mm.

Occurs from Pennsylvania to Louisiana and Missouri.

O. Lecontei, Chaud. (*Stenous*) Bull. Mosc. 1857, iii, 41; *quatuordecimstriatus* ‡ Lec. Ann. Lyc. iv, 331.

Less elongate than the preceding species. Color æneous-bronze, less shining. Thorax with sides slightly more rounded, hind angles rectangular but not well defined at tip. Striæ of the elytra very distinct, deeper than either *cupræus* or *elegans*, and entirely impunctured, the seventh obliterated; intervals flat, the third with two faint punctures as in *cupræus*. Body beneath as in *cupræus*. Legs entirely piceous. Length .40 inch; 10 mm.

The characters thus summarily given will serve to distinguish it from *cupræus* or *elegans*. As in the former species the thorax is as broad at base as the base of the elytra, and both have the first tarsal joint of male shorter and less distinctly pedunculate than the following species.

Occurs in Louisiana.

O. elegans, Lec. Ann. Lyc. v, p. 180.—Form elongate. Color cupreous-metallic, with broad margin of green. Thorax longer than the width at base, sides rounded, sinuate behind, narrower at base than at middle, hind angles rectangular. Elytra broader at base than base of thorax, striæ moderately deep, punctured faintly only at base, seventh totally obliterated, intervals flat, distinctly alutaceous, and with two punctures, as in *cupræus*, placed near the stria. Body beneath and legs as in *cupræus*. Length .40—.42 inch; 10—10.5 mm.

Occurs in Arizona along the banks of Gila River.

O. quatuordecimstriatus, Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1843, ii, 759; *picipes* Lec. Proc. Acad. ii, 52; Ann. Lyc. iv, 331; *stenocephala*, Laporte (*Crossocrepis*) Ann. Ent. Soc. France, 1854, 271.—Color black, with distinct æneous-tinge. Thorax with rounded sides, gradually broader from apex to base, and as broad at base as the elytra. Elytra moderately deeply striate, striæ impunctured, the seventh totally obliterated. Intervals very feebly convex, the third with two punctures near the second stria. Body beneath and legs, piceous black, side pieces of metasternum with coarse impressed punctures. Length .46 inch; 11.5 mm.

Occurs in Louisiana and Texas. One specimen from the latter region has the striæ less deep and the surface of body with scarcely any metallic tinge.

The species of the sub-genus *Crossocrepis* resemble more nearly the true *Oodes*.

O. texanus, Lec. New Species, p. 13.

Resembles the preceding species, but is more elongate. Elytra with six distinct striæ, punctured in their entire length, seventh stria replaced by distant indistinct punctures. The characters are otherwise as in the preceding species. Length .45 inch; 11.5 mm.

Occurs in Texas.

EVOLENES, Lec.

This genus is closely allied *Oodes*, but differs in the shorter and stouter antennæ. The mandibles above are longitudinally excavated near the tip, and with an acute carina on the upper edge, extending from the tip backwards, as described by Chaudoir, in the genus *Hoplotenus*. The ligula is rounded and slightly broader at tip and carinate along its middle. The males have the anterior tarsi as in *Oodes*, the first joint being pedunculate.

Two species are known.

B. impressa, Lec. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 1853, 392.—Elliptical, black, shining, thorax piceo-rufous. Head smooth. Thorax with rounded sides, gradually broader behind, basal angles rectangular, median groove distinct, and on each side a lateral, broad, shallow groove extending from within a point slightly in front of the middle, inwards and backwards to the middle of the base of each elytron. Elytra as broad at base as thorax, very faintly striate, striæ with fine punctures extending their entire length, the sixth and seventh less distinct; intervals flat and without dorsal punctures. Meso- and metasternum coarsely punctured, sides of abdomen wrinkled and more finely punctured. Body beneath black, legs piceous. Length .31 inch; 8 mm.

A single specimen from New Orleans.

E. exarata, Dej. (*Oodes*) Spec. v, 678; Lec. (*Evolenes*) Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 1853, 392.—Elongate-elliptical, piceo-rufous, shining. Thorax similar in form to the preceding, and with distinct median line only. Elytra rather deeply striate, striæ crenately punctured, the seventh as distinct as the others. Intervals of disc nearly flat, those of the sides more convex, with no dorsal punctures. Color beneath as above, sides of meso- and metasterna and abdomen coarsely punctured. Length .23 inch; 6 mm.

From Georgia and Alabama. Has the appearance of *Amara musculus*, Say, at first sight.